

REPUBLICAN.

J. CASKEY, Editor.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1856.

We have several communications on file which we shall find room for as soon as possible.

We have on file for publication an interesting letter from Mr. JOSEPH SUMMERS, formerly of this county, but now in California.

For fresh Cod Fish, Venison or Fresh Oysters, go to WATSON'S. He keeps them in any quantities. You will also find there everything else belonging to a well regulated Saloon.

"Get out of the way" of CONNOR'S Clothing "Moshine," when the bell rings. If you should find yourself getting "fits" there, go home and complain to your neighbor, that he may get fits too.

Mr. C. understands the secret of success in business. The money he gives the Printer is "bread cast upon the waters." It does come back, doubled and quadrupled.

Mr. JOHN CORBUS has taken the rooms formerly occupied by Mr. C. CASKEY, where he has opened out a "Provision Store." His stock is new and embraces all the articles usually found in an establishment of that kind, and we are assured that additions will be made from time to time, as rapidly as the patronage will warrant. We hope this may prove the foundation on which a large concern of the kind will be built up in this town.

With the exception of the admission of Whitfield, the "Border Ruffian" Delegate from Kansas, Congress has done little as yet. A few Southern blackguards who hold seats in the House, have been threatening the Speaker of that body with personal violence should he refuse to let them act out their drunken conduct there. When the South does coöperate with the Union, the country will get rid of a great many very honry men.

Millard Fillmore is on a visit to New York City.

The experiment has been tried with success, of raising the Chinese sugar cane upon the prairies of Illinois.

The Boston Atlas on Tuesday says that Mr. Sumner's physicians have perpetually forbidden him to go to Washington at present.

A portion of the Southern Democratic papers have already begun to war on Buchanan. There will be a good time by and by.

Among the arrivals from California by the Illinois, is Herbert, the Congressman, and the man who killed Keating, the Irish waiter.

The correspondent of the New York Herald says that Whitfield of Kansas is about to visit Pennsylvania, to beat up recruits for that Territory.

PENSIONS.—The Secretary of the Interior has decided to grant children of deceased revolutionary widows the amounts of pensions due from the government.

The Wyandot Pioneer, publishes the President's message, and calls it "Pierce's Dying Flicker." Wouldn't "Pierce's Dying Flicker" be equally appropriate for a title?

The correspondent of the Tribune, writing from Washington, says that the President is determined to sustain Geary in his position in Kansas. It may be so, but his Presidential Message don't look like it.

We learn from the New Orleans papers of latest date received that the insurrectionary movements in Northern Mexico are quite effectually repressed and that Comferrer's supremacy is assured.

The Lancaster Inland Daily says that the brokers of that city are paying 80 cents on the dollar for the notes of the Lancaster Bank, and that in transactions of trade they are taken at even higher rates.

The St. Louis Democrat estimates that the conspiracy of border ruffians against free immigration to Kansas has injured the business of the Missouri river steamboat men more than half a million dollars, and that it has been almost equally disastrous to various other branches of business in Missouri.

It is probable that a coalition will be formed in the Missouri Legislature, by which Col. Benton, and L. M. Kenneth, (American) will be elected to the Senate of the United States. Mr. Kenneth is the present member of Congress from St. Louis, and is a most estimable gentleman.

CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS.—Cushing and Marcy have got the President into a very awkward position in reference to the Central American difficulties, from which he is trying to extricate himself. It appears that Col. WHEELER, the Minister from Nicaragua is giving the Administration some trouble. They are afraid to dismiss him lest he might make some exposure which at this time would not be very agreeable.

ARIZONA.—Mr. A. P. Cook has arrived at Washington from Arizona, the new Territory formed out of the Gadsden purchase from Mexico. He brings his credentials, and will claim a seat in the House as a delegate from that Territory. He reports the population of Arizona at ten to fifteen thousand persons, and that the Territory will make a State about as large as Pennsylvania. It lays south of 36, 30.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—Very few of the Administration papers have anything to say in defence of President Pierce's Message. They give it to their readers without a word of comment. In many places when it was first published, it was thought to be a hoax, got up by the Republicans to ridicule Pierce. But when the same document appeared in their own papers, they did not know what to say. President Pierce was either drunk or mentally deranged when he wrote it.

A NEW PROJECT.—The New York Herald is of the opinion that our rival California Steamship Companies should form a general Consolidated Central American Company, and proceed to the conquest, occupation, government, and development of that whole region lying between Tehuantepec and Huastecan, in Mexico north, and Panama south, including the Isthmus route at the northern end, and of the southern boundary. This scheme it thinks will "pay," from the day of its adoption.

U. S. Senate Committees.

The recent conduct of the U. S. Senate, in making up its Committees, is without a parallel in the history of that body. On the most important Committees, there is not a single Republican. "This is sectionalism with a vengeance!" Nothing in this world, except Locusts effrontery, would have the impudence to say a word about sectionalism after such an exhibition as this; yet the very first time anything is said about the election of a President not sold to Southern interests exclusively, these same gentlemen will be shocked at the awful sectionalism of such a project. The Republicans, after carrying twelve of the most wealthy and influential of the free States, might well have claimed a representation in all the important committees; and yet these gentlemen, who are frightened at the bare idea of sectionalism, cut them off entirely! Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Maine, Ohio, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Illinois have no voice in the formation of these important committees! Look at this "Record of Sectionalism," and then decide on whose shoulders rests the odium which the Egyptian demagogues attempted to heap upon the Republicans last fall, look at it, and remember it when you hear a pretended Democrat talking about sectionalism! Had Speaker Banks made up the House committees after this fashion, only putting Republicans in the place of Democrats, what a howl would have been raised by the Democrats! The stirring up of a menagerie of hungry bears with a long pole would have been music to it!

The Ohio State Journal says:—"The Senate of the United States balloted for, and elected these committees. In every point of view they are illiberal, and sectional, and if such a batch had been made by Mr. Banks, they would have been called down upon him the thunders and lightnings of the opposition. The committees of the Senate, are the eyes and ears of the Senate. They make the reports; they decide what shall, and what shall not, be reported; they shape the legislation of the entire body. Let the people look to where they repose their power, and answer whether the minority slaveholding States shall rule this nation, or whether the majority non-slaveholding States, shall enter in and take their part."

"Ohio Proper."

The editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer fresh from his "niggers" in New Orleans has the impudence to proclaim that "Ohio proper" gave a majority for Buchanan, that accused portion of it which was settled by Yankees having turned the scale for Fremont. The Ohio State Journal very properly takes up this New Orleans editor, imported into Cincinnati to "make use of our great liberty" as Pierce says, to abuse the good people of our noble State, and gives a few facts about "Ohio proper" and improper. It says that in the entire Reserve, which gave the Republican candidates twenty thousand majority, there were but 1,260 adult male persons who could neither read nor write. Throwing out the county of Hamilton, in which is Cincinnati, the five strongest Buchanan counties in the State are Brown, Butler, Fairfield, Holmes and Pike. The five strongest Fremont counties on the Reserve are Ashtabula, Geauga, Lorain, Trumbull and Lake. Here are the entire number of adults in these counties who cannot read and write:

	Men.	Women.		Men.	Women.
Ashtabula	77	85	Brown	460	914
Gauga	2	1	Butler	557	797
Lorain	105	137	Fairfield	576	1354
Trumbull	87	127	Holmes	143	179
Lake	13	3	Pike	500	824
	<hr/> 128	<hr/> 358		<hr/> 2235	<hr/> 4068

The total vote of Ashtabula, Geauga, Lorain, Trumbull and Lake, at the late election was 23,776, and the total vote of Brown, Butler, Fairfield, Holmes and Pike was 22,110, showing that the Republican counties named gave a larger vote by 1,666 than the Democratic counties we have named.

We take no particular pride in showing these figures, but we think that if intelligence is any ornament to a State, (as we think it is,) we do not wish to hold on to the Western Reserve and claim for her a prominent degree, the honor of being the proper representative of "Ohio proper," the Washington Union and Cincinnati Enquirer to the contrary notwithstanding.

Plainly Spoken.

The Charleston Mercury publishes a letter from a gentleman in Brookville, Pa., in which the writer declares that no issue presented by the South—noting but the solemn pledges of his friends to the people, that he was utterly opposed to the further extension of Slavery; could have ever induced Pennsylvania to cast her electoral vote for Mr. Buchanan. And, to-day, there are more than one hundred thousand men within her borders who voted for him on that, and on no other issue.

He predicts that the administration of Mr. Buchanan must inevitably fail, since, if he favors freedom in Kansas, he must decide and alienate the South; while, if he proves "recrudent to the issue upon which he alone received his support from the North, and the solemn pledges he made by his friends to the people, there will be a revolution of feeling in the ranks of the Northern Democracy that will shiver that party as a strong man would shiver an eggshell! Its adherents will not amount in number to a respectable foraging party."

Mr. Hale addressed proof in the Senate the other day of the declaration that Buchanan's friends in this State made use of the Free-Soil sentiment in the Democratic party, by exhibiting a huge handbill which had been posted as a call for a meeting in the northern part of Pennsylvania of Democrats in favor of "Buck, Breck and Free Kansas," at which Bigler was to be chief speaker.

THE HARMONIOUS DEMOCRACY.—On the 11th instant, Congress exhibited a spectacle of the harmony which reigns among the leaders of the Democracy, relative to the question of Squatter Sovereignty. We publish the debate elsewhere. While Mr. McMullen, (Dem.) of Virginia was denouncing Squatter Sovereignty in the House, Mr. Cass (Dem.) of Michigan was eulogizing it in the Senate.

Poor Gen. Cass! Mr. McMullen, was, perhaps not aware that at the very moment he was making his speech, Mr. Cass was enlarging upon the same views which the gentleman from Va. was repeating. Let the Kilkenny cats work out their own destruction. In four years there will be little left of them.

WHITFIELD ADMITTED.—The final vote upon the admission of Whitfield, the Delegate from Kansas, was 112 to 108. Thus Kansas is represented in Congress by a man chosen by the Border Ruffians of Missouri, and in whose selection, very few of the actual settlers of that Territory had any voice. This vote may be taken as a pretty fair index as to what would be the fate before the present Congress of a motion to admit Kansas into the Union with a Constitution tolerating slavery. Every man voting for the admission of Whitfield, would undoubtedly vote for its admission as a Slave State.

There is great excitement in Tennessee, on account of anticipated negro insurrections. Twenty or thirty negroes have been killed, and one white man agreed to death, not for actual insurrection, but upon suspicion of meditating it.

Off with the Mask.

The Democrats in Congress are just now in a tight place. They squirm as a live coal may be supposed to do when undergoing the process of skinning. The fraud by which three Northern States were carried, under pretence that Mr. Buchanan and party are in favor of Free Kansas, is held up to the world by the Republican members, so that all may see the double-dealing which has won for the Democratic party a temporary triumph. Such disgust has the dishonesty of Northern Democrats excited in the breasts of Southern Democrats, that one of the latter, the other day, on the floor of the House, declared that Southern and Democrat as he was, he would rather trust his negroes in the hands of J. R. Giddings than in the keeping of one of these bogus Northern Democrats.

Senator Bigler, of Pennsylvania, who is supposed to have the confidence of Mr. Buchanan, was forced to declare upon the Senate floor, in a written speech, that the Democrats of Pennsylvania were for Free Kansas, and that he himself was for Free Kansas. Senator Wade, who never withdraws his eye from his game, here asked Senator B. what the views of Mr. Buchanan were upon that subject, to which Senator Bigler replied that they were those of his party, but as he did not specify whether the Northern or Southern Democratic party, Mr. Buchanan's sentiments are still "laying round loose."

In connection with this debate we find the following rich scene reported in the Senate:

Mr. Hale spoke briefly in defense of the views of the co-operating with him, taking occasion to eulogize the higher law. In the course of his remarks he exhibited a large hand-bill, calling a Democratic meeting in Pennsylvania, in favor of Buchanan and Breckinridge and Free Kansas, and announcing Ex-Governor William Bigler as one of the speakers on the occasion. The exhibition of the hand-bill occasioned general laughter.

Mr. Bigler (Dem.) of Pa., said he was not present at the meeting, and never before saw the hand-bill.

Mr. Hale said there was then double fraud, for they not only announced themselves in favor of Free Kansas—that is, in favor of leaving the people of Kansas free to regulate their own institutions to suit themselves; while the Republican party were in favor of having them subjected to the control of a power exterior to themselves. Democrats were in favor of free white men in Kansas and everywhere else, but the sympathies of the Republicans were for the colored race.

Mr. Hale said that if in 1860 the Republicans obtained the power, as he thought they would, they would adopt the principle of excluding slavery from the Territories. It was the first committed them by Providence, and the interests of humanity and religion required it. He believed the sentiment was growing stronger. He could see the hand of Providence in it, as the sparrow does not fall without his notice.

Mr. Brown, (Dem.) of Miss.—Do you see the hand of Providence in the election of Mr. Buchanan? (Laughter.) Mr. Hale.—God tries us with calamities, and sometimes with mercies. (Renewed Laughter.)

In the Senate, also, Mr. Cass has been making a speech in defense of one of his forerunners, a prominent degree, the honor of being the proper representative of "Ohio proper," the Washington Union and Cincinnati Enquirer to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Humphrey Marshall, (K. N.) of Ky., said he understood the position of the American and Republican parties, but that he did not believe there was a Democrat here who could make a statement that would be acquiesced in by the Democratic party North and South on the subject of the right of the people to govern themselves in the Territories. They had the doctrines of Mr. Cass, pronounced as the principle and philosophy of the last Presidential election, and yesterday, his friend from South Carolina (Mr. Keitt) declared in eloquent terms against popular sovereignty; and they are National Democrats.

Mr. Keitt, (Dem.) of S. C.—I discard being a National Democrat. (Laughter.) Mr. Marshall.—This shows that some of the brightest stars of the Democratic party are sectional Democrats. (Laughter.) Mr. Keitt.—That is an inference of the member from Kentucky. I say I am a constitutional Democrat. I say I am a constitutional Democrat.

Mr. Marshall remarked that he wished to get at facts, so as to let the country know where the Democratic party stand. If they are better Freesoilers than Republicans, it should be manifested to the people.

Mr. Smith, (Dem.) of Tenn., asked when any Democrat claimed that the Democrats were better Freesoilers than Republicans. Mr. Grow, as proof, read an extract from the Montrose Democrat claiming the advocacy of free soil doctrines, and accusing him [Grow] of being a doughface and voting to plant slavery in Kansas.

Mr. Marshall, resuming, quoted from speeches of Senators Trumbull and Fessenden, to show that Northern Democrats in the Presidential contest proclaimed freedom to Kansas.

Mr. Burrell, (Dem.) of Ky., inquired whether those witnesses were not both distinguished members of the Republican party.

Mr. Marshall responded by asking whether distinguished members of the Republican party are not competent witnesses to tell the truth.

Mr. Burnett replied affirmatively, but said when they were brought as witnesses against the only party which stood by the constitution, he doubted their credibility, and did so in this instance.

Mr. Marshall wished to know whether Democrats agreed with the declaration of Senator Mason: that the people of the Territories, when they organize themselves, or are organized under law, are to determine for themselves whether the institution of slavery shall exist or not while a Territory.

Mr. Quitman, (Dem.) of Miss., said for himself that he did not believe the people of a Territory possess sovereignty of any kind until sovereignty was delegated to them as a State under the power of the constitution to admit new States. He reviewed the alleged inconsistencies of respecting the interpretation of the Nebraska bill relative to the people framing their own laws.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

The following is the verdict rendered in the matter of the late Railroad disaster at Alliance.

We, the undersigned, jurors empaneled and sworn on the 8th day of December, in the year 1856, of the township of Lexington, in the county of Stark, and State of Ohio, by A. L. Jones, a Justice of the Peace in and for the township of Lexington in said county, and acting as coroner for the time being, to enquire and true presentment make in what manner and by whom King Watson, Dr. P. B. Smith, Sarah B. Smith, J. C. McIntire, Jacob Radie, Pierson Aderholt, Nicholas G. Taylor, and John Brooks, whose bodies were found at the Railroad station house on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh track, in the town of Alliance, and in said township of Lexington, on the evening of the 8th day of December, in the year 1856, came to their death.

After having heard evidence extensively and examined the dead bodies, we do find that the deceased came to their death by violence, and that said bodies have among numerous wounds, (being mangled in a shocking manner and in such a state as to be out of the power of this jury to describe,) inflicted and caused by the passenger train on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad running north over the railroad crossing of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Alliance, at the time that the third train from Pittsburgh was going west on said crossing, and which collision the jury find caused the immediate death of said persons whose bodies were found as aforesaid. And we, the jury, do further find that one John Cherry, the engineer on the engine of said train, on said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad running north, was concerned in the perpetration of said outrage, violence and death as principal.

Given under our hands at the time and place of said inquisition above mentioned, December 10th, 1856.

FRANK F. N. PIERRE,
EXOR L. WOODS,
JOHN BATTERSHILL,
H. LAUGHLIN,
ABRAHAM AMMERMAN,
T. S. STANLEY.

There is no fault to be found with this verdict as far as it goes towards expressing an opinion as to the manner in which those killed met their death, but the verdict, attempting as it does, to shield certain parties who, in any and every view of the case, are criminally guilty, will have but little moral weight with the public. Cherry, the engineer, may perhaps be able entirely to exculpate himself—the testimony as yet, we must say does not satisfactorily do so,—but Conductor Leavitt cannot be blameless under any view of the case. The latter had his train completely under his control, the former had not, and may yet show himself blameless in not having it under control. The verdict evidently partakes of that determination which has from the first pervaded the atmosphere of Alliance, to lay the whole blame on the engineer of the Wellsville train. It even speaks of the bodies being found at the station house on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh track, when in fact that station house belongs to that track, rather than the C. & P. road. Even in such an unimportant part as the introduction of their verdict this jury strive to divert attention from the P. F. W. & C. Road.

This jury cannot gloss over or blink the great fact in this case, that Conductor Leavitt did not half his duty when he stopped his train at the crossing. He did not see that the C. & P. was clear before starting his train. If there is any sense in the rule which requires a train to stop at a crossing, most assuredly it is, that the train shall not start again until the conductor knows his way is clear. As well not stop at all, yet better by far, if no means are to be used to ascertain whether it is safe again to start. Leavitt violated that rule as clearly as Cherry. It matters not whether the stop be a moment, or twenty minutes or all day. There is a spirit in a rule as well as a letter, and the violation of either is criminal, unless it can be shown that such violation was beyond human skill to avoid. The verdict is a lame affair and discreditable to the intelligent men who, we suppose were members of the jury.

—Cleveland Herald.

Extracts from Taylor's Letters.

ENGLISH CHARACTERISTICS.—In a letter to the New York Tribune, Bayard Taylor says:

"On landing at Dieppe, I had a specimen of English independence. The night was warm, and I went to the refreshment room at the station to get a bottle of timonade gazewine. While it was being opened, a solid, middle aged Englishman standing near me said: 'Do you need more than a bottle, Sir? I want a little with brandy.' I shared it with him, and the bottle having been paid for in advance, I was moving away, when he called after me. 'How much more, Sir, I say?' 'Nothing,' I answered; 'there was more than I needed, and I had already paid for it.' 'Sir,' said he fiercely, 'I take nothing from anybody. I am in the habit of paying for what I get.' 'But I?' I replied am in the habit of dealing in soda water,' and so left him; but he immediately called the garcon, and satisfied his independence by paying over again the price of half a bottle."

The following presents a contrast between the German and the Englishman: "Of the English one meets in Switzerland, one-tenth may prove agreeable acquaintances; of Americans and French, one-fourth; of the Germans, one-half."

The principle topic of conversation was not the scenery, but the merits of different hotels. I heard a ruddy Londoner gravely recount a certain house because the ten-cups had handled to them, and another was delighted with Lucerne because he had found a good confectioner's shop there. The principal test of a good hotel, however, as I learned from the confidential recommendations of several gentlemen, was one of so ludicrous a character that I regret being unable to state it.

We fell in, nevertheless, with some very pleasant people, and I could not help noticing that the English are becoming more maleable and tractable of late years. Those who had cast their insular shell met us with Continental freedom and cordiality. One experiment which I made turned out unsuccessfully, to my regret. Going down the valley of the Aar, I saw approaching a German gentleman and lady; followed at a little distance by an English party.

I bowed to the former, and was repaid by a ready and gracious acknowledgment. I then repeated the process to the English ladies, who deliberately

Gorged me from head to foot With a noisy British stare."

"Nigger Voting."

In a very lively debate in the Senate the other day, the following passage occurred between Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, and Mr. McMullen, of Virginia:

Mr. McMullen.—I wish to ask the gentleman one more question. Did not some negroes cast each one vote in the free States?

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio.—I am not acquainted with the laws of the different free States of the Union. In some of the slaveholding States, I understand that free negroes, with property qualification, have been allowed the right of suffrage.

Mr. McMullen.—Which one?

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio.—In the gentleman's own State, I understand, a quindroon is allowed to vote.

Mr. McMullen.—No, sir.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio.—Then I have been misinformed. I observe by a recent publication, that at least one precinct in Louisiana was, at the recent election, carried by negro votes. I ask the gentleman from Louisiana if that was not so?

Mr. Davidson.—It is so. (Laughter.)

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio.—In the State of Ohio, under a judicial decision upon this subject made by Democratic judges upon the supreme bench, it was held, that when ever white blood predominates in a particular individual he is entitled to the rights of citizenship.

Mr. Taylor.—Will the gentleman allow me one moment?

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio.—I believe—and I have had occasion to look into this subject since the election—that there was one negro vote given in my own district; that is, a vote was cast by a man who, being more of the black than of the white blood, was not authorized to vote under that decision of our courts.

A Voice.—Who did he vote for?

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio.—I am credibly informed that he voted for my opponent.

By way of enlightening my friend from Virginia, who seems to be exercised upon this subject, I have some papers pertaining to the vote given by another person in my district, who, it was charged through the public press, was a "nigger voter." I send the papers to the Clerk, to be read for the information of gentlemen.

The papers were read as follows:

To the Judges of the Election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, of the Second Ward poll of the city of Hamilton, county of Butler, in the State of Ohio.

GENTLEMEN: I claim the right of suffrage, and predicate my claim on the following statement of facts:

1. My mother, now a resident of this place, and the wife of R. G. H. Anderson, (whose name I do now and always have borne, from considerations of a private character), is under the decision of the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio, a white woman; she being, to the best of her knowledge, seventy-five one-hundredths white, the remainder made up of African and Indian.

2. My father, James Shannon, brother of ex-Governor Wilson Shannon, formerly a resident of St. Clairsville, Ohio, and afterwards a practicing lawyer in my native city, Wheeling, Va., was a white man.

3. I have been a bona fide resident of the State of Ohio for twenty-six years last past, and of that portion of the city of Hamilton, known as the Second Ward, for five years last past. I am a freholder in said Ward, pay taxes, work the public highways, and discharge the various duties required by law of other citizens.

I therefore claim that, under the decisions of the Court, I am a white male citizen of the State of Ohio, and entitled to the right of suffrage.

ALFRED J. ANDERSON.

I believe the foregoing statement of my son, Alfred J. Anderson, is true in every particular.

Alfred is the son of James Shannon, a white man, as he has stated, and acknowledged by Mr. Shannon to be his son by testimonials which can be published when required.

MARY T. ANDERSON.

Attest: JAMES B. MILLIKIN.

State of Ohio, Butler County:

Personally appeared before me, a Notary Public within and for the county and State aforesaid, duly commissioned and qualified as such officer, Alfred J. Anderson and Mary T. Anderson, the above-named persons, who have subscribed the foregoing affidavits or statements, and make oath and say, that the matter stated in the foregoing statements are true according to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Notary Public, Butler Co., O. November 3, 1856.

Now, Mr. Speaker, it will be observed that this voter is a native of Virginia, and a nephew of ex-Governor Shannon, late of Kansas.

KANSAS.

The Land Sales.—Another Southern Blunder.—How the Free-State Settlers came to get their Claims.

Thursday, Nov. 27, 1856.

Shortly after the day of sale of the Delaware trust lands was announced, Governor Robinson of Kansas started east. These Delaware Lands were to be sold to the highest bidder—had never been opened to settlers—no pre-emptions were allowed, and though men had squatted on them, yet they had notice from Government that they were trespassers and could acquire no title by settling there. The reason for this was that the Government had made a treaty with the Delaware Indians to sell this land in an open market to the highest bidder. The Delaware had refused the usual Government prices for this land, and made the treaty with the expectation that if thus sold it would bring much more.

Many of the settlers did not expect protection for their claims. They supposed strangers would come in and bid against them, but they wanted the land—it suited them and they said they could afford to bid as high for it as any body else. They supposed to that being on the claims they would have an advantage over strangers, in being fully acquainted with the land.

The Pro-slavery party had warned the Free-State Settlers off, telling them that if they did not leave there the Missourians would come over at the sale and bid their claims up out of their reach. The Free-State Settlers really were alarmed at this, and applied to Gov. Robinson, and others in the Territory, to use their influence to induce Eastern capitalists to come to their aid.

When Gov. Robinson went east, it was reported among the pro-slavery men in the Southern papers that a scheme was on foot to raise money in Boston, a place which many Southern men think is paved with silver dollars, to buy out the entire tract giving to the Free State men their claims at cost, and refusing to pro-slavery men at any price.

The South was alarmed; for most of the capital South was invested, and a sufficient amount of money to compete with the North could not be raised without a great deal of trouble. They had, however, the Government on their side. They applied to President Pierce for help. He assured them that the pro-slavery settlers should be protected. That if necessary he would violate the treaty with the Indians to secure their claims. And President Pierce kept his word.

One purpose of Gov. Robinson going East was to raise money to protect these settlers, but he failed partly because of the excitement of the Presidential election, and partly because everybody in Boston felt that it was not necessary, for Fremont would surely be elected. The Governor felt that the Leavenworth and the Delaware lands must be given up to the Pro-Slavery men.

He then ceased invoking the patriotism of the Yankees, but appealed to their pocket. He knew well the importance of a Free-State town on the river, and told them what "heaps" of money they could make by laying a suitable tract of land, and laying out and build up a Free-State city. He had a capital site in view, explained his plan of operations, and the thing took wonderfully.

The Governor returned to Kansas with letters of credit to any amount, to purchase a site for the new city, but with no gold to purchase the Delaware trust lands. The Missourians said, Dr. Robinson has got back with lots of gold, but we've fixed it. They were in high glee, but the Free-State men felt gloomy enough.

On Monday morning the 17th the sales opened, when to the surprise of all the Free-State men, the Commissioner announced that "the Government desired that all settlers should have their claims at the 'appraised value,' and that no bids would be received for such lands unless the settler declined to purchase."

Loud cheers and wild shouting followed this announcement. The Free-State Settlers cheered because their homes were saved. The Pro-Slavery men shouted because they supposed they had failed the great Yankee scheme.

This is the way the settlers on the Delaware lands came to be protected in their claims. They had but a small amount of means, and the Missourians could easily bid above their "spile."

The result is that more than half this important tract falls into the hands of Free-State men.

The Hog Distemper.

A fatal malady has prevailed among hogs in the Ohio Valley during the last six months. It is computed that between 60,000 and 70,000 have died within a hundred miles surrounding Cincinnati.

The disease is considered incurable, having baffled the most critical investigations into its nature, and as steadily resisted all remedial agents. The malady has been vaguely designated "scholera," from the failure to discover its true character, and upon that principle applied the same term to all ill which resembled "cholera" in the human body, and which they did not comprehend. The distemper of which we treat is similar in some of its operations to cholera, and in others it resembles erysipelas.

Mr. Thomas Gaff, proprietor of the extensive distilleries and hog pens appurtenant to Lawrenceburg, and who lost about four thousand hogs this season by the ravages of the hog distemper, has devoted his time patiently and indefatigably in seeking to fathom the profound and alarming mystery, but with indifferent success. His examinations, observations, and experiments, however, have satisfied him that the malady is infectious.

He at first attributed the disease to the "still-slop" with which his stock was fattened, although he entertained many doubts from the facts that cattle fed on similar food were not affected. He, however, instituted enquiries among farmers remote from distilleries, and who fed their hogs on corn exclusively, and found the mortality equally great in their droves. He then procured four or five perfectly healthy hogs and enclosed them in a "hospital pen" where many others had died. He fed them exclusively on corn and water. In a few days they sickened and speedily died, thus proving the infectious character of the disease. He also observed that hogs belonging to farmers along the road on which the dead distempers were hauled to be thrown away, were swept off by scores.

Dr. Sutton, an eminent physician of Lawrenceburg, meantime was called to investigate the phenomenon. Hogs were attentively observed from the earliest stages of the distemper until dissolution; while others afflicted, were killed and ex-

amined through all the stages, but without affording any clue exposing the origin of the disease, or developing any facts that could suggest appropriate remedies. The first symptoms are manifested in the staggering motion of the hog, which is succeeded by violent purging, with spasms. The disease then extends to the throat, which inflames and swells until the hog stifles and dies. In this respect the disease may be said to resemble erysipelas; in fact, as it is from this cause chiefly that death is produced, the malady seems more early allied to erysipelas in the throat than to cholera. Mr. Gaff further observes that young "stock" hogs are more easily infected than full grown and fat ones; and that a hog recovering from